Journey from the East

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Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library
January 20 - March 31, 1986

Journey from the East

The life and times of Mark Gayn

an exhibition held at the

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University of Toronto

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Mark Julius Gayn (né Ginsbourg), one of Canada's foremost journalists, was born April 21, 1909, of Russian-Jewish parents, at Barim, a tiny railway station near the Manchurian-Mongolian border. His father was in the timber business, managing lumber concessions and sawmills in a variety of locations throughout the Far East. His mother, an intelligent, cultured woman, was a dentist who had graduated with honours when already a mother of three.

Gayn's early life, recounted in his autobiography, Journey from the East, was very much a pioneer existence, providing him and his two younger brothers with excitement and adventure. The nature of their father's occupation meant that the family was forced to move many times. As a result, much of Gayn's early education was provided by tutors and governesses. Later, he went to Chinese, Russian and English schools. It was while attending the public school in Harbin, at the age of thirteen, that Gayn found his true love, journalism. [1]

In 1923, the family moved to Vladivostok, which had recently been taken over by the Bolsheviks. Here he sold his first two news items to a local newspaper, Krasnoe Znamia (Red Banner). One was a review of a novel, the other a report on the city's volleyball team. He was also enrolled in a Soviet public school where for the first time he was exposed to Marxist teaching and Communist propaganda.

In 1926, the family moved once again, this time to Shanghai where Gayn continued his education at an English school. Here he became friendly with a group of young Chinese nationalists and often acted as their messenger, carrying proscribed newsletters and anti-imperialist leaflets for them.

In the spring of 1929, Gayn applied to Pomona College in Claremont, California. He was accepted and in the fall of that year left China for the United States. He majored in political science and was also very active on the college newspaper, Student Life, eventually becoming editor-in-chief. In 1933, Gayn graduated magna cum laude and that fall entered the School of Journalism at Columbia University after receiving a Pulitzer travelling scholarship.

Upon graduation from Columbia University in 1934, Gayn returned to Shanghai as a special correspondent for the Washington Post. In addition, he accepted a position as an editor in the English section of the Japanese Rengo News Agency, later renamed Domei Tsushin-sha. With the outbreak of war between Japan and China in 1937, Gayn resigned his position with Domei and went to work as city editor (later news editor) of Shanghai's American-run daily, the China Press, which was noted for its strong anti-Japanese stance. Because many of his articles were opposed to Japanese actions in China, Gayn often resorted to the use of pseudonyms such as Alfred Lusk and Aurelius to protect himself. Gayn also wrote unsigned articles and editorials for John B. Powell's China Weekly Review.

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1 Mark Gayn. Journey from the East, p. 75.

Shortly after the outbreak of the Second World War in Europe, Gayn returned to the United States. It was at this point that he changed his name from Ginsbourg to Gayn in order to prevent Japanese reprisals against his youngest brother, Sam, who remained in Shanghai. [2] Gayn's first year in the United States was spent in New York working on his book, The Fight for the Pacific, and writing articles for various newspapers.

In the fall of 1940, Gayn joined the staff of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. That same year he married Julia Rubinraut, whom he had known in Shanghai. A year later she died. His second wife, Sally Waldman, was introduced to him by his publisher. At the end of 1941, he became a contributing editor at Newsweek, and for a brief period in 1944 worked for Time in the same capacity.

Early in 1945, Gayn was hired by the Chicago Sun as chief of its projected Moscow bureau, a position he never filled because the Soviet government refused him a visa. While waiting for the Russian decision, Gayn remained in New York writing for the Sun, as well as for other publications such as the Saturday Evening Post and Collier's. In June of that year, however, Gayn was arrested by the FBI along with five others, including Philip Jaffe, editor of the journal Amerasia, on charges of illegally procuring and publishing secret government information. In the resulting "Amerasia case", the Grand Jury refused to indict Gayn, and all the charges were dropped.

At the end of November 1945, Gayn was sent to Tokyo by the Chicago Sun as its bureau chief for Japan and Korea, a position he held until early 1947, when the paper dissolved its foreign news syndicate. During his assignment in Japan, Gayn wrote critical reports on the policies of the United States military government under General Douglas MacArthur, covered the first democratic elections held since the surrender, and examined the implementation of land reform in the countryside. Also, he reported on events in Korea, making a trip to that country in October 1946.

In the early months of 1947, Gayn was sent by the tabloid PM Daily to China, where he was able to interview several leaders of the Communist Party in their mountain stronghold at Yenan. These leaders included Mao Tse-tung, Chou En-lai, Liu Shao-chi and Chu Teh.

Upon his return to New York in mid-1947, Gayn wrote a book based on his experiences in Japan and Korea entitled Japan Diary, which became a bestseller. The following May, Gayn travelled to Europe, accredited by several publications including the Star Weekly (Toronto) and the New York Star. He was also commissioned by his publisher to write a book on Europe entitled Europe Today which, however, was never published.

With Paris as his base, Gayn spent the next four years travelling throughout Europe, including eighteen months behind the Iron Curtain. Among the stories he covered were the anti-Communist campaigns in the

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2 Ibid, p. 115.

Grammos Mountains of Greece and the show trials in Bulgaria and Hungary. His articles appeared in the London Daily Telegraph, the New Republic and, under the byline, Thomas Ballard, in Le Monde. While in Hungary, Gayn met Suzanne Lengvary, an actress whom he married in 1950, his wife Sally having died two years previously. In order to protect Suzanne's relatives in Budapest from possible reprisals, Gayn used the name of Ballard when writing on Communist matters.

Gayn returned to the United States at the end of 1952 and the following year he and his wife emigrated to Canada. During the 1950s, Gayn wrote articles and book reviews for a number of publications including the Star Weekly, the Nation and the Japanese newpaper, Yomiuri. In 1959, he joined the staff of the Toronto Daily Star as its eastern affairs expert and editorial writer. During his twenty-two years as a Star reporter, Gayn made frequent trips to the U.S.S.R. and several visits to China. His return to China in the spring of 1965 - his first visit since 1947 - resulted in a series of articles which appeared in many leading newspapers including the New York Times. In addition, he received a large number of offers from American publishers to write a book on China, which unfortunately he never completed.

Between 1966 and 1972, Gayn was stationed in Hong Kong as the chief of the Asia bureau of the Star. He covered events in China and other parts of Asia, particularly the Cultural Revolution, the war in Vietnam, and the creation of Bangladesh. During this period Gayn's columns were syndicated in the United States by the Chicago Daily News. Before his return to Canada in 1972, Gayn was one of four correspondents allowed to visit North Korea.

From 1972 until 1981, Gayn was based in Toronto, but his extended trips abroad (Europe, Asia, the Middle East and South America) continued. In 1980, he retraced the steps of Marco Polo along the ancient Silk Road trade route through the Gobi Desert. Gayn also visited Japan twice that year to conduct interviews and gather material for his final book, Shin Nippon Nikki (New Japan Diary).

Wherever he travelled, Gayn's powers of observation and interviewing ability were manifested in the articles that resulted from his meetings with political leaders, economic planners, businessmen, scientists, and rebels. Gayn earned a reputation as one of the world's most knowledgeable and reliable commentators on Asian and Soviet bloc affairs. From his earliest days as a correspondent, whether in the field covering a war or behind a desk preparing to file a story, Gayn was a tireless writer. For five decades Gayn's insightful reporting resulted in news dispatches, interviews, and columns that appeared in leading journals and newspapers including the New York Times Magazine, Foreign Affairs, Bungei Shunjū , the Washington Post, Le Monde and Yomiuri. Gayn also wrote several books on Asia including his sequel to Japan Diary. This appeared posthumously in Japanese translation in 1982 under the title Shin Nippon Nikki.

Gayn was not only a journalist, but also a frequent commentator for CBC radio. He wrote and narrated a thirteen-part series entitled "A View from Red Square". He appeared on television both in Canada and the United States including an ABC documentary in 1966 called "Red China: Year of the Gun?". Greatly in demand as a speaker on current world affairs, he lectured in Canada and the United States before a wide range of audiences.

Mark Gayn died in Toronto on December 17, 1981. After his death, his extensive research collection was given to the University of Toronto Library. The Atkinson Foundation provided a grant to organize the collection and publish a catalogue.

This exhibition highlights the career of Mark Gayn and the times in which he lived and illustrates the wide variety of print and non-print material contained in the collection.

CASES 1 and 2: PERSONAL MEMORABILIA

The Gayn Collection contains a considerable amount of personal memorabilia, as well as ephemeral items such as publicity brochures, newspaper clippings, and photographs. A selection of this biographical material is in the first two cases.

CASE 1

1. Portrait of Mark Gayn.

2. Mark Gayn. Journey from the East. New York: A.A. Knopf, 1944.

   Gayn's autobiography covers the period from his birth to 1943. It is an intensely personal story of the events he witnessed - wars, revolutions, mutinies, and famines - during that time.

3. Sam Ginsbourg. My First Sixty Years in China. Beijing: New World Press, 1982.

   Unlike the rest of the family, Sam Ginsbourg, Mark Gayn's youngest brother, remained in China where he married a Chinese wife and was a great supporter of the Chinese Communist Party. It was his firm belief in the Party that sustained him during the Cultural Revolution. As an intellectual and a university professor, he suffered greatly at the hands of the Red Guard. It is possible that Sam Ginsbourg's experiences influenced Gayn's writings about that turbulent period in modern Chinese history.

4. Certification of place of birth, signed by Mary Izgur, Mark Gayn's mother.

5. Graduation diploma magna cum laude from Pomona College, Claremont, California, dated 1933.

6. Immigration identification card dated November 10, 1939. This was issued under Gayn's birth name of Ginsbourg.

7. United States of America passport, dated 1948.

8. American Newspaper Guild membership card dated January 1946.

9. Press card for Tokyo Bureau, Chicago Sun. Gayn was bureau chief, reporting on events in Japan and Korea from 1945 to 1947.

10. Letters of accreditation from PM Daily, New York, for which Gayn was the correspondent for the Far East, and the Daily Telegraph and Morning Post for which Gayn was correspondent for Central and Eastern Europe.

11. Amerasia, v. 8, no. 12, June 9, 1944.

    This magazine was founded and edited by Gayn's close friend, Philip Jaffe. It specialized in articles on the Far East.

12. Mark Gayn. Letter from Mark Gayn to Henry La Cossitt. June 7, 1945.

    Gayn describes his arrest by the FBI. He was charged, along with five others, including Jaffe, with illegally procuring and publishing secret documents. All charges against Gayn were dropped for lack of evidence.

13. Philip J. Jaffe. The Amerasia Case. New York: P.J. Jaffe, 1979.

CASE 2

1. Christmas card from a staff member on the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury to Sally and Mark Gayn [Christmas 1947]

2. Mark and Suzanne Gayn. "Why We Chose Canada," Star Weekly Magazine, May 9, 1959.

3. Canadian passport, dated 1981. The last passport issued to Mark Gayn.

4. Two identification cards issued to Gayn while on assignment in Laos.

5. Newspaper Guild membership card, dated 1981.

6. Red China: Year of the Gun?

   A promotional brochure for an ABC TV documentary shown in prime time April 27, 1966. The programme was an assessment of the internal political and economic climate of China as seen through the eyes of recent visitors to China. Appearing on the programme were Jan Myrdal, Swedish anthropologist, Jacques Marcuse, French correspondent, Han Suyin, author, and Mark Gayn, correspondent for the Toronto Star.

7. John S. Moor. Letter from John S. Moor, managing editor of the Dayton Journal Herald to Mark Gayn. April 1966.

   John S. Moor comments on the Red China documentary.

8. A review from the Dayton Journal Herald, April 29, 1966, on the Red China documentary.

9. Photographs of the filming, by a Japanese film crew, of scenes from Japan Diary. This filming took place almost 30 years after the book appeared and indicates the continuing interest that the Japanese took in Gayn's book.

10. Star Weekly promotional poster for Mark Gayn's series of articles on Red China written in 1975.

11. A selection of promotional material for lectures given by Gayn. From the early forties until his death Gayn periodically lectured in the United States and Canada.

CASE 3: CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S CHINA

Gayn spent most of his childhood in China and began his journalistic career there. In the thirties, he reported on the Sino-Japanese War, the rise of Chinese communism, the famine and hardships suffered by the peasants, and finally the defeat of the Nationalist Government under Chiang Kai-shek. The Gayn collection contains a great deal of material, including photographs, on this period in Chinese history.

1. China Weekly Review, April 10, 1937 and December 30, 1939.

   Gayn wrote unsigned articles for this anti-Japanese magazine.

2. Photograph of J.B. Powell, editor of the China Weekly Review and a well-known figure throughout China.

3. Photograph of Gayn and other journalists in Shanghai in 1939.

4. Mark Gayn. Japan's War in China. Shanghai: China Weekly Review, [1938]

   Published anonymously. Gayn attempts to answer most of the questions asked by westerners about the Sino-Japanese war.

5. Mark Gayn. Japan's War on Foreign Business in China. Shanghai: China Weekly Review [1938]

   Published anonymously.

6. Photographs of Japanese soldiers invading China during the Sino-Japanese War.

7. Photographs of Japanese atrocities during the Sino-Japanese War. Japanese soldiers would decapitate prisoners and put the heads on display in the main streets of Chinese towns as a warning to those Chinese who might be uncooperative. These photographs were taken to illustrate an article by Gayn entitled "Massacres - Samurai Style".

8. Mark Gayn. Fight for the Pacific. Rev. ed. New York: W. Morrow, 1942.

   Gayn writes about events in the Orient during the years 1934 to 1939 when he was a special correspondent for the Washington Post.

9. Mark Gayn and John Caldwell. American Agent. New York: H. Holt, 1947.

   John Caldwell recounts his adventures as an American spy in China during the early forties. Gayn provided the historical background for the book.

CASE 4: MAO TSE-TUNG IN YENAN

Although Gayn had left China in 1939 for America, he continued to write articles about China and Japan. In 1947 he returned briefly to China for the tabloid PM Daily. He travelled to Yenan to interview the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party including Mao Tse-tung. These interviews greatly influenced Gayn and helped him to interpret events in China in the

succeeding years.

1. Mark Gayn. "Zero hour in China." [1945]

2. Mark Gayn. "The Cause of China's tragedy," Collier's, January 13, 1945.

   Typescript and published article appearing in Collier's, January 13, 1945.

3. Photograph of Marshal Chiang's anti-communist troops at the Hapeh-Honan border.

4. Shi Bing Zhou Kan. no. 1 (September 11, 1946); no. 5 (October 9, 1946) Nanking.

   This magazine was issued for the army by the Defence Department of the Nationalist Government of China.

5. Mark Gayn. "Peking has a Yenan Complex," New York Times Magazine, January 30, 1966.

   One of many articles Gayn wrote on his interview with Mao Tse-tung in 1947 at Yenan.

6. Mao Tse-tung. On Coalition Government. [Chefoo: Chinese Communist Party, 1946]

   Report to the 7th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party at Yenan.

7. Mark Gayn. Notebook. February 18, 1947.

   Interview with Mao Tse-tung in the caves at Yenan.

8. Photograph of cave dwellings at Yenan.

9. Photograph of Chinese Communist New Fourth Army. Typical soldiers on parade May 29, 1946.

10. Mark Gayn. Notebook. February 15, 1947.

    Interview with Chou En-lai in Yenan.

11. Mark Gayn. Yenan notes. February 15, 1947.

    Typescript of interview with Chou En-lai in Yenan.

12. Photograph (from left to right) of Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army; Yeh Chien-ying, Chief-of-Staff of the Red Army; Chou En-lai, a member of the five-man 'inner circle' of the Politbureau, who specialized in foreign affairs and was the communist representative in the negotiations with General George Marshall.

13. Photograph of Mark Gayn in Yenan in 1947.

14. Mark Gayn. Notes on the CNRRA. [1947]

    The Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (CNRRA) was established by the Nationalist Government on January 21, 1945. It distributed supplies furnished by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) as well as coordinating and administering all relief projects throughout China. Because it was Nationalist controlled, the CNRRA discriminated against those living in communist-held areas and refused to send food, clothing or medical supplies.

15. Mark Gayn. Notes on the CNRRA. April 25, 1947.

    Typescript of his handwritten notes.

16. Photograph of peasants living in communist-held areas of China finally receiving supplies from the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

CASE 5: PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

After an absence of eighteen years, Gayn returned to China in 1965 and, during the next fifteen years, made numerous trips to the East. He was particularly interested in the Cultural Revolution and brought back with him books, posters, photographs and ephemera.

1. Mark Gayn. Letter to Mao Tse-tung. January 6, 1965.

2. Mark Gayn. Diary. May 23, 1965.

    Description of Gayn's arrival in Shanghai after almost twenty years' absence. He incorporated his description into his article "China Today" in the Star Weekly, November 13, 1965.

3. Mark Gayn. "China Today," Star Weekly, November 13, 1965.

4. Poster of Mao Tse-tung attending a rally during the Cultural Revolution.

5. Mao Tse-tung. Ten More Poems of Mao Tse-tung. Hong Kong: Eastern Horizon Press, 1967.

   Gayn used the last line of Mao Tse-tung's poem "Reply to Comrade Kuo Mo-jo" as the title for his projected book on the Cultural Revolution.

6. Mark Gayn. Seize the Hour, Seize the Day. [1965-1972]

   Typescripts of three versions of his projected book on the Cultural Revolution.

   Version 1: written between 1965 and 1967.
   Version 2: written between 1967 and 1969.
   Version 3: written between 1969 and 1972.

   Although Gayn spent seven years writing and rewriting this work, it was never published.

7. Photographs of China taken during the 1965 trip.

8. Photographs of China taken by Suzanne Gayn during the 1967 trip.

9. Mark Gayn. "Chou's Village." [1966?]

10. Mark Gayn. "Miracle of the Mountain." [1966]

11. Mark Gayn. "Miracle of the Mountain," World Book Year Book, 1966.

    Typescript, galley proofs and published article.

CASE 6: JAPAN DIARY

As a journalist in China in the thirties, Gayn had first-hand experience of Japanese military power. After he returned to America, he wrote numerous articles on this subject in an attempt to warn the Americans of Japan's military strength. After the war, Gayn was sent as a correspondent for Collier's and the Chicago Sun to Japan to report on the post-war situation. While there, he collected a great deal of resource material which he used as a basis for his most popular book, Japan Diary.

1. Alfred Lusk. "Japan Tightens Her Belt," China Press, April 14, 1940.

   Mark Gayn used the pseudonym, Alfred Lusk, to protect his brother Sam who was still living in China.

2. Mark Gayn. "Jap Strategy of Humiliation," PIC, August 4, 1942.

3. Mark Gayn. "Five Men Who Rule Japan," Look, August 11, 1942.

4. Mark Gayn. "Evil Old Man of Japan," Coronet, December 1942.

5. United States. Armed Forces, Pacific. General Headquarters. Invitational travel orders, December 20, 1945.

6. Photograph of Gayn flying over the Pacific on his way to Japan, November 30, 1945.

7. Japanese Phrase Book for the Occupation Forces. Tokyo: Information and Education Section, GHQ, AFPAC [1946]

   This item would have been essential for Gayn as he attempted to interview the Japanese.

8. Photograph of Gayn in the Press section of the War Crimes Trials, Tokyo, May 1945.

9. Photograph of Gayn and his second wife, Sally, Tokyo, 1946.

10. Photograph of Gayn's residence on Yokohama Road, Tokyo, 1946.

11. Photograph of Gayn at the Press Club in Tokyo, January 27, 1946.

12. Newspaper clipping about American censorship of news being reported from Japan in 1946. Gayn was at the centre of this controversy.

13. Mark Gayn. Notebook. April 2, 1946.

    Report of the meeting with Japanese politician, Shizui Kato. These interviews were source material for his book Japan Diary.

14. Mark Gayn. Kato. [April 2, 1946]

Typescript of the account of his meeting with Shizui Kato.

15. Mark Gayn. Letters to Sally Gayn. April 1 and 3, 1946.

These letters were the basis for his book Japan Diary. In this letter he describes his visit to Shizui Kato.

16. Photographs of Gayn interviewing Japanese farmers about land reforms in 1946.

17. Mark Gayn. Japan Diary. New York: W. Sloane, 1948.

18. Mark Gayn. Nippon Nikki. Tokyo: Chikuma Shobō, 1951.

Japanese translation of: Japan Diary.

19. Mark Gayn. Iaponkiĭ Dnevnik. Moskva: Izd-vo Inostrannoĭ Literatury, 1951.

Russian translation of Japan Diary.

CASE 7: NEW JAPAN DIARY

Gayn returned to Japan many times throughout his career. He wrote numerous articles about post-war Japan for American and Japanese publications. He gathered material for a sequel to Japan Diary and in 1980, when he knew he was dying from cancer, he made two trips to Japan to complete his research for a new Japan diary. In 1982 Shin Nippon Nikki (New Japan Diary) was published posthumously. There is only a Japanese edition of this work, no English edition has been published.

1. Mark Gayn. "Tokyo Dreams of Seeing Mount Fuji." [1971]

2. Mark Gayn. "On a Clear Day You Can't See Mt. Fuji." [1972]

3. Mark Gayn. "On a Clear Day You Can't See Mt. Fuji," International Wildlife, v. 4, no. 3, May/June 1974.

Typescript, galley proofs and published article.

4. Mark Gayn. Notes on MacArthur. [197-?]

These were the basis for an article which appeared in Bungei Shunjū, January 1978.

5. Mark Gayn. "MacArthur in Japan." [197-?]

Typescript of an article which appeared in Bungei Shunjū, January 1978, under the title: "Horibata no don to daitaitachi".

6. Mark Gayn. "Horibata no don to daitaitachi," Bungei Shunjū, January 1978.

7. Photograph of Gayn standing in MacArthur's office, Tokyo, August 1970.

8. Microcassettes of interviews by Mark Gayn with Japanese businessmen, intellectuals and politicians.

9. Mark Gayn. New Japan Diary. [1980]

English typescript of Shin Nippon Nikki.

10. Agreement of the principles of translation as they would apply to Gayn's manuscript of Shin Nippon Nikki from the publisher, Nihon Hōsō Shuppan Kyōkai.

11. Photographs of Gayn's trip to Japan in 1980. As part of his research he revisited the people he had interviewed in 1946 to get their opinions about life in Japan since that time.

12. Mark Gayn. Shin Nippon Nikki. Translated by Kuga Toyoo. Tokyo: Nihon Hōsō Shuppan Kyōkai, 1982.

CASE 8: U.S.S.R.

Gayn was born in Russia and throughout his life he remained interested in and knowledgeable about Russia and Russian politics. He made more than a dozen trips to Eastern Europe. He wrote many articles and gave many lectures on the USSR and he intended to write a book on the Soviet Union.

1. Mark Gayn. "These are Russia's Five Best Generals," Look, June 1, 1943.

2. William Sloane Associates. Letter to Mark Gayn. October 10, 1951.

   This publishing company indicates that it would be very interested in publishing a book by Gayn on the Soviet bloc.

3. Mark Gayn. Chapter II: Soul of Everything. [1951?]

   Typescript of a book entitled Eastern Europe Satellites which was begun in 1951 but never completed.

4. Thomas Ballard. "Two years after Stalin." [1955]

5. Thomas Ballard. "The Soviet - Two Years Later," Star Weekly, March 12, 1955.

   Thomas Ballard was the pseudonym used by Gayn when he was writing in the 1950s about the Soviet Union. Typescript and published article.

6. Poster entitled "The Men Who Run Russia".

   This was publicity for the article "The 12 Who Rule Russia" in the Star Weekly, October 21, 1961.

7. Mark Gayn. "The Twelve Who Rule Russia." [1961]

   Typescript of the article published in the Star Weekly, October 21, 1961.

8. Mark Gayn. "The 12 Who Rule Russia," Star Weekly, October 21, 1961.

9. Mark Gayn. Notebook. June 26, 1965.

   A description of Moscow.

10. Two postcards from Russia: The Kremlin, Moscow and Dvortsovaya Square, Leningrad.

11. Mark Gayn. "The Horror at Babi Yar," Chicago Daily News, January 21, 1967.

12. Mark Gayn. "Severnye Sosedi Dolzhny Druzhit' i Sotrudnichat'," Za Rubezhom, 1975, no. 6.

The exhibition continues in the two Reading Rooms on the first floor.

Introduction: Graham Bradshaw

Exhibition: Margery Pearson

Mounted by: Emrys Evans and Linda Joy

Cover design: Thomas Reid

Typed by: Andrea Lennox